

Docket 383
(45 Names)
Released May 13, 2003
For initial consideration at the
June 12, 2003 meeting

UNITED STATES
BOARD ON GEOGRAPHIC NAMES
WASHINGTON, D.C.

This docket presents names proposed for geographic features in the United States. The names are offered to (1) identify previously unnamed features, (2) provide official recognition to names in current local usage, or (3) resolve conflicts in name spellings, applications, and local usage. Any organization, agency, or person may indicate to the U.S. Board on Geographic Names (BGN) their support or opposition to any name proposed herein by submitting written evidence documenting their position.

The names herein are official for use in Federal publications and on maps upon approval by the Board. Only one name is official per feature; however, a shortened version of an official name may be authorized, and these are identified by underlining. The use or omission of non-underlined words is optional.

Variant names and spellings discovered in researching a name are listed following the word "Not." These may include names and spellings that formerly were official, historical names known to have been previously associated with the feature, names that conflict with current policies of the Board, misspellings, and names misapplied to the subject of the proposal.

If a populated place is incorporated under the laws of its State, it is specified as such in parentheses after the feature designation. Populated places without such designations are not incorporated.

The information following each name indicates the submitting agency or person, the most recent base series map* for locating the feature, the reason for the proposal, and other pertinent background facts needed to assist the BGN in its decision process.

The horizontal datum used for geographic coordinates in all Domestic Geographic Names publications is primarily the North American Datum of 1927. The horizontal datum of some geographic coordinates added since 1991 is the North American Datum of 1983. The name records containing these coordinates are so indicated. The Domestic Names Committee will, when feasible, convert all coordinate values to the North American Datum of 1983. When the conversion occurs, the largest coordinate shifts will be in Alaska and Hawaii where latitude will shift as much as 366 meters (1,200 feet) and longitude by up to 290 meters (950 feet). In the conterminous United States, the maximum changes will be approximately 50 meters (165 feet) in latitude and 105 meters (345) in longitude.

Comments on the name proposals may be sent to: Roger L. Payne, Executive Secretary, U.S. Board on Geographic Names, 523 National Center, Reston, VA 20192-0523. Telephone: (703) 648-4544.

THE NAMES IN THIS DOCKET MAY BE USED ONLY AFTER
APPROVAL BY THE BGN

*Standard map series published by the U.S. Geological Survey, USDA Forest Service, or Office of Coast Survey.

ALASKA

Amadeo Peak: summit; elevation 2,547 m (8,356 ft); in Wrangell-Saint Elias National Park and Preserve, 71 km (44 mi) NE of Cape Yakataga, 32 km (20 mi) WNW of Table Mountain; Valdez-Cordova Census Area, Alaska; Sec 18, T15S, R22E, Copper River Mer; 60°34'17"N, 141°35'15"W; USGS map – Bering Glacier C-2 1:63,360.

1. Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature
2. Map: USGS Bering Glacier C-2 1:63,360
3. Proposer: Alfonso Vaquero; Coruna, Spain
4. Administrative area: Wrangell-Saint Elias National Park and Preserve
5. Previous BGN Action: None
6. Names associated with feature:
 - GNIS: No record
 - Local Usage: None found
 - Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal is the first of three submitted by the Alaska Historical Commission on behalf of a resident of Spain who wishes to name three unnamed summits in the wilderness area of Wrangell-Saint Elias National Park and Preserve. The proponent asserts that in August 2002, he made the first ascent of the feature, and he would like the summit to be named Amadeo Peak for “safety and recreation reasons”. He suggests that the proposed name is “easy to spell and remember” but provided no information on whether or not the name is intended to be commemorative. Amadeo is common surname name in Spain.

The 2,547 m (8,356 ft) high summit lies approximately 71 km (44 mi) northeast of Cape Yakataga and 32 km (20 mi) west-northwest of Table Mountain. The management of the National Park and Preserve opposes this proposal, citing its wilderness policy. The Alaska Historical Commission, which serves as the State Names Authority (SNA), supports the Park’s recommendation against naming the feature. The Alaska Section of the American Alpine Club also suggested that the proponent was possibly not the first to reach the summit of the feature and so does not support the proposal. The SNA contacted other organizations for an opinion, including the City of Cordova, the Cordova Chamber of Commerce, the Cordova Historical Museum, the Chugach Heritage Foundation, the Eyak Traditional Council, and the Tatitlek Corporation, but no response was received from any of these entities; the SNA has indicated a lack of response implies a lack of an opinion on the issue. The name “Amadeo” is not known to be applied to any other geographic features in the State.

Domonoske Mountain: summit; elevation 1,466 m (4,810 ft); located in Chugach National Forest, 7.2 km (4.5 mi) E of Juneau Lake, 8 km (5 mi) N of the W end of Kenai Lake; named for Lance Domonoske (1957-1997), fishing guide, carpenter, and master carver who died on the summit; Kenai Peninsula Borough, Alaska; Secs 35&36, T6N, R3W, Seward Mer; 60°34'14"N, 149°44'38"W; USGS map – Seward C-8 1:63,360.

1. Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature
2. Map: USGS Seward C-8 1:63,360
3. Proposer: Alan Holt; Soldotna, AK
4. Administrative area: Chugach National Forest
5. Previous BGN Action: None
6. Names associated with feature:
 - GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal was submitted to commemorate Lance Domonoske (1957–1997), who died in an avalanche on the feature. Mr. Domonoske was a well-respected member of the community, as is evidenced by numerous letters of support for the name proposal, including one from the Mayor of the Kenai Peninsula Borough and another from a Representative of the Alaska State Legislature. The honoree was an active member of several regional sporting associations, and was also a fishing guide, carpenter, and master carver. He was collecting shed antlers to carve when he was caught in the avalanche that took his life.

The summit proposed to be named Domonoske Mountain is located in Kenai Peninsula Borough and the Chugach National Forest, approximately 7.2 km (4.5 mi) east of Juneau Lake and 8 km (5 mi) north of the west end of Kenai Lake.

The Alaska Historical Commission, which serves as the State Names Authority, does not recommend approval of the proposal, citing a lack of evidence of long-term association between the honoree and the feature, and the fact that an individual's death on a feature is not considered a sufficient reason to name the feature. The Mountaineering Club of Alaska supports this position. Other organizations, including local governments and native groups, were contacted but did not respond, which the Historical Commission presumes to mean a lack of interest in the issue. No other features in the United States officially apply the name "Domonoske".

Galicia Peak: summit; elevation 2,862 m (9,390 ft); in Wrangell-Saint Elias National Park and Preserve, 73 km (45 mi) NE of Cape Yakataga, 27 km (17 mi) WNW of Table Mountain; named for a region in Spain; Valdez-Cordova Census Area; Sec 28,T15S,R22E, Copper River Mer; 60°32'27"N, 141°32'53"W; USGS map – Bering Glacier C-2 1:63,360.

1. Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature
2. Map: USGS Bering Glacier C-2 1:63,360
3. Proposer: Alfonso Vaquero; Coruna, Spain
4. Administrative area: Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve
5. Previous BGN Action: None
6. Names associated with feature:
 - GNIS: No record
 - Local Usage: None found
 - Published: None found

Case Summary: The proponent of this new name, who claims to have been the first to ascend the summit, has indicated he wants to recognize the autonomous region in Spain in which he lives. The 2,862 m (9,390 ft) summit is located approximately 73 km (45 mi) northeast of Cape Yakataga and 27 km (17 mi) west-northwest of Table Mountain, and within the wilderness area of the Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve. The American Alpine Club and the Mountaineering Club of Alaska both dispute his claims of being the first to ascend the summit, and neither supports the proposal. The management of the National Park and Preserve has also rejected the proposal, as did the Alaska State Names Authority, both citing the wilderness policy. The Mountaineering Club of Alaska also questioned "the appropriateness of a name for a bump a mere 210 feet above the saddle on a ridge" as well as "the use of a proposed name such as "Galicia" for vainglorious and self-promotion purposes". No response was received from any of the municipal or native groups that were contacted for input. Letters of support for the proposal were received from the President of Galicia as well as Galicia' director of sports. No geographic features in the United States officially apply the name "Galicia".

Saint Lawrence Pyramid: summit; elevation 2,731 m (8,960 ft); located in Wrangell-Saint Elias National Park and Preserve, 71 km (44 mi) NE of Cape Yakataga, 30 km (18 mi) WNW of Table Mountain; named in recognition of Saint Lawrence Day (August 10); Valdez-Cordova Census Area, Alaska; Sec 29,T15S,R22E, Copper River Mer; 60°32'16"N, 141°33'38"W; USGS map – Bering Glacier C-2 1:63,360.

1. Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature
2. Map: USGS Bering Glacier C-2, 1:63,360
3. Proposer: Alfonso Vaquero; Coruna, Spain
4. Administrative area: Wrangell-Saint Elias National Park and Preserve
5. Previous BGN Action: None
6. Names associated with feature:
 - GNIS: No record
 - Local Usage: None found
 - Published: None found

Case Summary: This is one of three proposals submitted to name unnamed summits in the Wrangell-Saint Elias National Park and Preserve. The proponent, a resident of Spain, claims to be the first to have ascended this summit, and he believes every summit should be named for safety and recreation reasons. The generic “Pyramid” is descriptive, while the specific part of the name recognizes the fact that that the proponent climbed the summit on St. Lawrence Day (August 10). There are no features in Alaska that are known to apply the name “Saint Lawrence”.

The summit proposed to be named Saint Lawrence Pyramid is located approximately 71 km (44 mi) northeast of Cape Yakataga and 30 km (18 mi) west-northwest of Table Mountain. The 2,731 m (8,960 ft) high summit is in a wilderness area, and so the Park management has recommended against the name. The State Names Authority, citing the Board’s wilderness policy, has also recommended disapproval of the name. No response was received from any of the municipal or native groups that were contacted for input. A representative of the Alaska Section of the American Alpine Club also challenged the proponent’s claim to first ascent.

CALIFORNIA

Anderson Bull Spring: spring, located along Anderson Creek, 4.8 km (3 mi) S of Cobb, 3.2 km (2 mi) SSE of Cobb Mountain; named for the nearby community of Anderson Springs and for Robert Homer Bull (1926-1995), who discovered the spring in 1981; Lake County, California; T11N,R8W, Mount Diablo Mer; 38°47'05"N, 122°43'16"W; USGS map – Whispering Pines 1:24,000.

1. Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature
2. Map: USGS Whispering Pines 1:24,000
3. Proposer: Voris Brumfield; Middletown, CA
4. Administrative area: None
5. Previous BGN Action: None
6. Names associated with feature:
 - GNIS: No record
 - Local Usage: None found
 - Published: None found

Case Summary: The new name Anderson Bull Spring was submitted by the Chair of the Anderson Springs Community Service District (ASCSD). The proponent reports that prior to the discovery of this spring in 1984, the community of Anderson Springs had to obtain its water supply from the surface waters of Anderson Creek and Bear Canyon Creek, but after its discovery, the community “obtained permits and authority to move the points of diversion to the headwaters of the said unnamed spring”, thus providing a safe and secure water source. She further reports that, “on several occasions we have been asked to list on government documents the name of the site where our water originated. It would be most helpful for this spring to be named”.

The spring is located in southwestern Lake County, along Anderson Creek and 4.8 km (3 mi) south of the community of Cobb. The name Anderson Bull Spring was derived from the name of the community, as well as from that of Robert Homer Bull (1926-1995), who is widely regarded as the discoverer of the spring. At the time of this discovery, in 1981, Mr. Bull was the owner of the Anderson Spring Water Company, which was later sold to the ASCSD. Mr. Bull was also a veteran of World War II and served as Commander of the local post of the Veterans of Foreign Wars. The proposal for Anderson Bull Spring included a petition signed by 32 local residents in support of the name.

Dick Beecham Creek: stream, 1.7 km (1.1 mi) long; heads on the NE slope of the Irish Hills at 35°15'58"N, 120°47'26"W, flows generally NE then N to enter Los Osos Creek in Clark Valley, 4.8 km (3 mi) SE of Los Osos; named for Richard H. Beecham (1889-1974), pioneer road builder, rancher, and long-time resident of the area; San Luis Obispo County, California; T30S,R11E, Mount Diablo Mer; 35°16'40"N, 120°47'02"W; USGS map – Morro Bay South 1:24,000; Not: Dick's Creek; Poppy Beecham's Creek.

1. Proposal: to make official a commemorative name in local use
2. Map: USGS Morro Bay South 1:24,000
3. Proposer: Craig T. Beecham; Morro Bay, CA
4. Administrative area: None
5. Previous BGN Action: None
6. Names associated with feature:
 - GNIS: No record
 - Local Usage: Beecham Creek (local resident), Dick's Creek (local ranchers), Pappy Beecham's Creek (local ranchers; family members)
 - Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal was submitted by a resident of Morro Bay who wishes to honor his grandfather by making official a name that has reportedly been used for many years by local ranchers and family members. The stream is a 1.7 km (1.1 mi) long tributary of Los Osos Creek. The name Dick Beecham Creek would honor Richard H. Beecham (1889-1974), who is described as a pioneer road builder, rancher, and long-time resident of the area. Dick Beecham settled in San Luis Obispo County shortly after serving in World War I. He purchased property in the Clark Valley, along the stream in question, in 1940. He was employed as a road builder for the County and also built all the roads on the family property. The Beecham family still owns part of the original ranch, and according to the proponent, local cattlemen and cowboys refer to the stream as Dick Beecham Creek or Dick's Creek.

The proponent included in his application letters of support for the proposal from the Supervisors of San Luis Obispo County and from the owner of a local construction company who has lived in the area all his life and who reports that to those who frequent the Beecham Ranch, the stream has always been known as “Pappy Beecham's Creek”. Another neighbor, who served as Secretary

of the Interior during the Reagan Administration and who reports that he has known the Beecham family for many years, has expressed support for the proposal, stating that the stream has been known as Beecham Creek “for decades”. The proponent also submitted a request to make official the name J H Creek for one of the tributaries of Dick Beecham Creek.

J H Creek: stream, 1.1 km (0.7 mi) long; heads on the NE slope of the Irish Hills at 35°16’07”N, 120°47’37”W, flows generally NE to enter Dick Beecham Creek (q.v.) 244 m (800 ft) S of its confluence with Los Osos Creek; the name is an abbreviation of the Spanish term *Jabalf Habil* meaning “clever wild boar”; San Luis Obispo County, California; T30S,R11E, Mount Diablo Mer; 35°16’34”N, 120°47’06”W; USGS map – Morro Bay South 1:24,000.

1. Proposal: to make official a name reported to be in local use
2. Map: USGS Morro Bay 1:24,000
3. Proposer: Craig T. Beecham; Morro Bay, CA
4. Administrative area: None
5. Previous BGN Action: None
6. Names associated with feature:
 - GNIS: No record
 - Local Usage: J H Creek (proponent, local residents)
 - Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal was submitted by a resident of Morro Bay, who reports that the name J H Creek is in local use. It was proposed in association with another to name an unnamed stream Dick Beecham Creek (q.v.). In his application for Dick Beecham Creek, the proponent indicated that the latter name applied to a 1.7 km (1.1 mi) long tributary of Los Osos Creek but also mentioned that another nearby 1.1 km (0.7 mi) long tributary was known informally as “J. H. Creek”. When asked for more information on that name, the proponent responded that “J. H.” is an abbreviation for “Jabalf Habil”, which “in Spanish would be “clever wild boar”.” No further information regarding the origin of the name was provided.

COLORADO

Eagles Nest: summit; elevation 1,936 m (6,353 ft); located 2.6 km (1.6 mi) S of Livermore, just E of the North Fork Cache la Poudre River, 22 km (14 mi) NNE of Fort Collins; named for the eagles that frequent the summit; Larimer County, Colorado; Sec 3,T9N,R70W, Sixth Principal Mer; 40°46’18”N, 105°13’20”W; USGS map – Livermore 1:24,000.

1. Proposal: application change to recognize local usage
2. Map: USGS Livermore 1:24,000
3. Proposer: Jerry White; Loveland, CO
4. Administrative area: None
5. Previous BGN Action: None
6. Names associated with feature:
 - GNIS: Eagles Nest (ID 08000754/FID 170186)
 - Local Usage: Eagles Nest (Larimer County Parks and Open Lands Department)
 - Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the application of the name Eagles Nest. The proponent, a land agent with the Larimer County Department of Parks and Open Lands, reports that the name is applied incorrectly on Federal maps and that the name should be moved 0.5 km (0.3 mi) further to the southwest. The name Eagles Nest has been applied to the more

northeasterly, 1,957 m (6,422 ft) high summit on Federal maps since 1960, but the proponent suggests that the 1,936 m (6,353 ft) summit is more appropriate because “eagles’ nests have been in existence on this site for over 120 years and it is one of the longest-term occupied eagle’s nests in Colorado”. He reports that the name actually refers to a rock outcrop located on the summit that is recognizable from all directions, and he further states, “there are [no eagles’ nests] on the feature currently shown as Eagles Nest on USGS maps”. The summit in question lies just outside the boundaries of the Roosevelt National Forest, 2.6 km (1.6 mi) south of Livermore and 22 km (14 mi) north-northeast of Fort Collins.

Jupiter Peak: summit; elevation 2,544 m (8,346 ft); located in the Front Range, 0.8 km (0.5 mi) SW of the head of Cottonwood Gulch, 2.7 km (1.7 mi) SE of Sampson Mountain, 26 km (16 mi) S of Golden; Jefferson County, Colorado; Sec 36,T6S,R70W, Sixth Principal Mer; 39°29’14”N, 105°10’48”W; USGS map – Platte Canyon 1:24,000.

1. Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature
2. Map: USGS Platte Canyon 1:24,000
3. Proposer: Tom Barnhart; Littleton, CO
4. Administrative area: None
5. Previous BGN Action: None
6. Names associated with feature:
 - GNIS: No record
 - Local Usage: None found
 - Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal was submitted by a resident of Littleton. The summit that is proposed to be named Jupiter Peak has an elevation of 2,544 m (8,346 ft) and is located in Colorado’s Front Range, at the headwaters of Cottonwood Gulch, and 26 km (16 mi) south of Golden. The proponent reports that he selected the name because “it has not been used” and says that it is “just a nice name that describes the peak”. There are three other geographic features, including two mines, in Colorado known to be named “Jupiter”; the third is a summit named Jupiter Mountain in La Plata County, 294 km (184 mi) to the southwest of the feature in Jefferson County. The County Commissioners of Jefferson County have indicated they have no opinion on the matter, while the Chair of the Toponymics Committee of the Colorado Mountain Club is opposed to the proposal, citing the existence of Jupiter Mountain elsewhere in the State, as well as the proponent’s apparent admission that there is no need to name the feature.

CONNECTICUT

Dickinson Pond: lake, 12 acres; located in the Town of Woodstock, along the Still River, 1 km (0.6 mi) NW of Kenyonville; named for the Dickinson family that owns property around the lake; Windham County, Connecticut; 41°56’04”N, 72°05’31”W; USGS map – Eastford 1:24,000; Not: Dickerson Pond.

1. Proposal: name change to recognize the spelling of a family name
2. Map: USGS Eastford 1:24,000
3. Proposer: Charles Lee; Hartford, CT
4. Administrative area: None
5. Previous BGN Action: None
6. Names associated with feature:
 - GNIS: Dickerson Pond (FID 1985491)

Local Usage: Dickinson Pond (Connecticut Dept of Environmental Protection; Town of Woodstock Selectmen; family members)

Published: Dickerson Pond (USGS 1983)

Case Summary: This proposal, to change the name of Dickerson Pond to Dickinson Pond, was submitted by a representative of the Connecticut Department of Environmental Protection/Bureau of Water Management. Although the name Dickerson Pond is applied to current U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) topographic maps, the proponent reports that the feature is known locally as Dickinson Pond. In 1998, the State DEP was involved in monitoring the lake's water level, at which time they became acquainted with the Dickinson family that owns property around the lake. The proponent also reports that as a resident of the area, he has always known the feature to be called Dickinson Pond.

The lake first appeared on USGS maps in 1945, but no name was applied. The lake was not depicted on the 1966 Windham County highway map, nor is it mentioned in any of the placename literature in the USGS Geographic Names Office. The first map on which the lake is named (Dickerson Pond) is the 1983 edition of the USGS 7.5-minute topographic map. The proponent reports that the Selectmen of the Town of Woodstock are in support of the change.

FLORIDA

Captain Roys Reef: bar; elevation -3 m (-10 ft); 23 m (77 ft) wide; located in the Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary, along White Bank, just W of Key Largo Dry Rocks, 6.4 km (4 mi) SE of Rattlesnake Key; named for Captain Roy J. Gaensslen (1924-1997) who made lifelong contributions to the understanding and protection of the Florida Keys marine environment; Monroe County, Florida; 25°07'43"N, 80°18'30"W; USGS map – Garden Cove 1:24,000.

1. Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature
2. Map: USGS Garden Cove 1:24,000
3. Proposer: Billy Causey, Superintendent; Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary, Key Largo, FL
4. Administrative area: Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary
5. Previous BGN Action: None
6. Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Captain Roy's Reef (proponent, honoree's family)

Published: Captain Roy's Reef (USGS/NOAA Memorial, 2001)

Case Summary: The new name Captain Roys Reef is proposed for an offshore bar located within the Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary (FKNMS), 16 km (9 mi) east of Key Largo. The proposal was submitted by the Superintendent of the FKNMS, in order to honor Captain Roy J. Gaensslen (1924-1997), who "made lifelong contributions to understanding and protecting the Florida Keys marine environment". From 1974 until his death in 1997, Captain Gaensslen's two boats provided platforms for numerous scientific investigations, and the honoree "stands out as an icon of reef discovery". The proponent reports that "researchers who worked with him unanimously agree that we would know far less about this area today had they not benefited from Captain Roy's expert navigation, diving, mechanical skills, and his general good humor to stay the course when frustration mounted."

The bar is described as "a cluster of three mountainous Star corals, *Montastrea annularis*. [The] largest specimen is 2.44 m tall and 18.3+ m in circumference. This is the largest of this species

known in [the] FKNMS. Water depth is 3.66 m.”. In July 2001, scientists, friends, and family gathered for a ceremony at sea; a memorial plaque was placed at the site, and Captain Gaensslen’s ashes were scattered over the bar that is now proposed to be named in his honor.

The feature lies on the southeast slope of White Bank, just west of Key Largo Dry Rocks, and is depicted on National Ocean Service (NOS) nautical charts but not on U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) topographic maps. The Commissioners of Monroe County have recommended approval of the name Captain Roys Reef, as has the Florida State Board on Geographic Names.

Out Key: island; 3 acres; located just off the SE end of Cudjoe Key, 1.3 km (0.8 mi) E of Gopher Key, 32 km (20 mi) ENE of Key West; named for a nearby condominium community; Monroe County, Florida; 24°38’29”N, 81°28’15”W; USGS map – Summerland Key 1:24,000.

1. Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature
2. Map: USGS Summerland Key 1:24,000
3. Proposer: Gerald Nixon; Cudjoe Key, FL
4. Administrative area: None
5. Previous BGN Action: None
6. Names associated with feature:
 - GNIS: No record
 - Local Usage: None found
 - Published: None found

Case Summary: This is the first of three proposals submitted by a resident of Cudjoe Key to name two small islands located just off the southern end of Cudjoe Key in the Florida Keys, 32 km (20 mi) east-northeast of Key West. The new name Out Key would apply to the more southwesterly of the two islands, which is 3 acres in size. The more northeasterly of the two is proposed to be named Venture Key (q.v.), while the name Venture Out Keys (q.v.) would be applied to the two islands collectively. The names were chosen to indicate the keys’ proximity to the Venture Out condominium community which lies at the southern end of Cudjoe Key. The Florida State Board on Geographic Names has recommended approval of the three names, provided there is no opposition from the County government.

Scrub Jay Pond: lake, 17 acres; located 0.8 km (0.5 mi) W of Lake Kathryn, 32 km (20 mi) NE of Tavares, named for the scrub jay bird that frequents the area; Lake County, Florida; Sec 15,T17S,R28E, Tallahassee Mer; 29°00’39”N, 81°30’21”W; USGS map – Alexander Springs 1:24,000.

1. Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature
2. Map: USGS Alexander Springs 1:24,000
3. Proposer: Fred C. Hunter; Orlando, FL
4. Administrative area: None
5. Previous BGN Action: None
6. Names associated with feature:
 - GNIS: No record
 - Local Usage: None found
 - Published: None found

Case Summary: This new name is proposed for an unnamed 17-acre lake in northern Lake County. The proponent reports that for fifteen years he has owned the property that surrounds the lake, which he describes as “a sinkhole/pond surrounded by sand pine/scrub oak woods that has a scrub jay population”. According to one website, “the Florida scrub jay is found in isolated pockets across central Florida”, although its population has declined up to 80 percent in recent

years. No other geographic features in the U.S. are known to be named “Scrub Jay”. The lake proposed to be named Scrub Jay Pond lies 0.8 km (0.5 mi) west of Lake Kathryn and 32 km (20 mi) northeast of Tavares, the county seat. A representative of the Lake County Water Authority has verified that no other name is applied to this lake in county records.

Venture Key: island; 5 acres; located just off the S end of Cudjoe Key, 2.4 km (1.5 mi) W of the S end of Summerland Key, 32 km (20 mi) ENE of Key West; named for a nearby condominium community; Monroe County, Florida; 24°38’44”N, 81°28’02”W; USGS map – Summerland Key 1:24,000.

1. Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature
2. Map: USGS Summerland Key 1:24,000
3. Proposer: Gerald Nixon; Cudjoe Key, FL
4. Administrative area: None
5. Previous BGN Action: None
6. Names associated with feature:
 - GNIS: No record
 - Local Usage: None found
 - Published: None found

Case Summary: This is one of three proposals submitted by a resident of Cudjoe Key. The new name Venture Key would apply to a 5-acre island located just off the southeastern end of Cudjoe Key, and was chosen to indicate the island’s proximity to the Venture Out condominium community. The Florida State Board on Geographic Names has recommended approval of the name Venture Key, provided there is no opposition from the County government.

Venture Out Keys: island; located just off the S end of Cudjoe Key, 32 km (20 mi) ENE of Key West; named for a nearby condominium community; Monroe County, Florida; 24°38’38”N, 81°28’09”W; USGS map – Summerland Key 1:24,000.

1. Proposal: new name for two unnamed features
2. Map: USGS Summerland Key 1:24,000
3. Proposer: Gerald Nixon; Cudjoe Key, FL
4. Administrative area: None
5. Previous BGN Action: None
6. Names associated with feature:
 - GNIS: No record
 - Local Usage: None found
 - Published: None found

Case Summary: The name Venture Out Keys is proposed to be applied collectively to two small islands located just to the southeast of the southern end of Cudjoe Key, in the Florida Keys. The names were chosen to indicate the keys’ proximity to the Venture Out condominium community. Separate proposals were submitted to name the two islands Venture Key and Out Key. The Florida State Board on Geographic Names has recommended approval of the name Venture Out Keys, provided there is no opposition from the County government.

IDAHO

Orange Shasta, Mount: summit; elevation 3,614 m (11,857 ft); in Challis National Forest, in the Lost River Range, 6.4 km (4 mi) NE of Leatherman Peak, 62 km (39 mi) southeast of Challis;

named for a soda can once found on the feature; Custer County, Idaho; Sec 13,T9N,R23E, Boise Mer; 44°06'52"N, 113°40'11"W; USGS map – Leatherman Peak 1:24,000.

1. Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature
2. Map: USGS Leatherman Peak 1:24,000
3. Proposer: Jared Gill; Idaho Falls, ID
4. Administrative area: Challis NF
5. Previous BGN Action: None
6. Names associated with feature:
 - GNIS: No record
 - Local Usage: None found
 - Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal is to name an unnamed summit in east-central Custer County, Mount Orange Shasta. The summit has an elevation of 3,614 m (11,857 ft), and lies within Challis National Forest, in the Lost River Range. The proponent, a resident of Idaho Falls, reports that when he and his brother climbed the summit several years ago, they found near the peak an old Orange Shasta soda can. As a result, they have referred to it informally since then as “Orange Shasta” and are asking the Board to make official the name for Federal use. The U.S. Forest Service has indicated it is not in support of the name.

KENTUCKY

Gas Well Hollow: valley; 1.1 km (0.7 mi) long; heads 1.9 km (1.2 mi) E of the E end of Turkey Heaven Ridge at 38°01'36"N, 86°15'35"W, trends generally NE to enter the valley through which flows French Creek, 8 km (5 mi) WNW of Brandenburg; named for a natural gas well located nearby; Meade County, Kentucky; 38°01'56"N, 86°15'05"W; USGS map – New Amsterdam 1:24,000.

1. Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature
2. Map: USGS New Amsterdam 1:24,000
3. Proposer: Richard M. Brown; Louisville, KY
4. Administrative area: None
5. Previous BGN Action: None
6. Names associated with feature:
 - GNIS: No record
 - Local Usage: None
 - Published: None found
7. Case Summary: This proposal was submitted by a resident of Louisville, who wishes to name an unnamed valley in northern Meade County, Gas Well Hollow. The northeast-trending, 1.1 km (0.7 mi) long valley is a tributary of the valley through which flows French Creek. The proponent reports that the name refers to the valley's proximity to a natural gas well that was discovered in the late 1800's and named Woolfork Well. There is one other valley in Kentucky known to be named Gas Well Hollow; it is located in Breathitt County, approximately 260 km (162 mi) east of the valley in Meade County.

MAINE

Bartletts Narrows: channel; 3.2 km (2 mi) long; located on the E side of Bartlett Island, W of Mount Desert Island, extending from S of Western Bay to N of Folly Island; named for nearby Bartletts Island (q.v.); Hancock County, Maine; 44°20'49"N, 68°25'09"W; USGS map – Bartlett Island 1:24,000; Not: Bartlett Narrows, Bartlett's Narrows.

1. Proposal: name change to recognize local use
2. Map: USGS Bartlett Island 1:24,000
3. Proposer: Samuel and Joan Vaughan; Mount Desert, ME
4. Administrative area: None
5. Previous BGN Action: None
6. Names associated with feature:
 - GNIS: Bartlett Narrows (ID 23000737/FID 561672)
 - Local Usage: Bartletts Narrows (proponent)
 - Published: Bartlett Narrows (USGS 1904, 1938, 1942/47, 1956, 1981, 1985, 1991; OCS 1990, 1991; Conservation Law Foundation, 2003; Atwood, 1977; DeLorme Atlas of Maine, 1985; The Maine Coast Guide, 2002; www.trails.com, 2003), Bartlett's Narrows (USC&GS 1883, 1885, 1906, 1917)

Case Summary: This proposed change, from Bartlett Narrows to Bartletts Narrows, was submitted in association with another to change officially the name of Bartlett Island to Bartletts Island (BGN Docket 382). These proposals were submitted by four residents of Mount Desert, who report that the names have always been known locally in the plural form. The name Bartlett Narrows has appeared on U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) maps since 1904 and is also on current Office of Coast Survey nautical charts. However, several U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey navigational charts dating from 1883 to 1917 labeled the feature Bartlett's Narrows. A search of the Internet yielded no references to the plural form of the name, but the singular form is used by various boating guides and conservation organizations.

The Town Selectmen of Mount Desert have recommended against the proposal to change "Bartlett" to "Bartletts", citing a lack of overwhelming local support as well as the fact that it appeared that the proponent had not contacted the island's current owner. The Maine State Geographic Names Authority has indicated it has no position regarding either the Bartletts Island or Bartletts Narrows proposals.

MARYLAND

Parkers Creek: bay; 1.1 km (0.7 mi) by 0.3 km (0.2 mi); a tributary of the Chesapeake Bay, just E of the community of Deale, 1.3 km (0.8 mi) N of Herring Bay; named in association with Parker(s) Island, once located nearby; Anne Arundel County, Maryland; 38°46'36"N, 76°32'35"W; USGS map – Deale 1:24,000; Not: Parker Creek, Weem Creek.

1. Proposal: name change to recognize local usage
2. Map: USGS Deale 1:24,000
3. Proposer: Don Avery; Deale, MD
4. Administrative area: None
5. Previous BGN Action: None
6. Names associated with feature:
 - GNIS: Parker Creek (ID 24006685/586411)

Local Usage: Parkers Creek (local residents; local tax map)

Published: Parker Creek (USGS 1905/26/42, 1957/70/79, 1997; US Census Bureau tract map, 2000; State Highway Administration, 2003; Maryland Senate Bill, 1999; Maryland Archives stream list, 2003; Anne Arundel County Department of Public Works, 2002; www.chesapeakebay.net, 2002; ADC map, 2002; *Washington Post*, 2003), Parkers Creek (EPA 2001), Weem Creek (USGS 1899)

Case Summary: This proposal was submitted by a resident of Deale, who reports that a bay in the area, shown on Federal maps currently as Parker Creek, is known locally as Parkers Creek (tidal creeks in Maryland are typically classified as “bay”). The proponent reports that his family has lived along the bay for 120 years and has always known the name in its plural form. He also states that his address is Parkers Creek Road. He suggests that the name of the stream was derived from that of nearby “Parkers Island” [sic]. This island was once located near the mouth of the bay. It was depicted on U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) maps dating back to 1892, as well as on an 1817 map of Maryland by Lucas and Company, and was listed in Henry Gannett’s 1904 *Gazetteer of Maryland* (although all three sources spelled the island’s name “Parker”). By the 1950’s, the island had disappeared, so it is listed in GNIS as a historical feature.

The stream proposed to be renamed Parkers Creek was named Weem Creek on the 1895 USGS 15-minute topographic map, but beginning in 1905 and as recently as 1999, the name Parker Creek was applied. There is no evidence that the BGN was involved in this change. The singular form of the name also appears on State Highway Administration maps and on the Alexandria Drafting Company map of Anne Arundel County. The origin of the name Parker Creek has not been determined, although Hamill Kenny in his 1984 volume *The Placenames of Maryland, Their Origin and Meaning*, says, “No doubt all mentions of Parker in Southern Maryland are traceable to William Parker, whom Stein describes as one of the Puritans who in 1649, founded Anne Arundel County.” In addition to the stream and former island in Anne Arundel County, there are also a community and a stream in neighboring Calvert County named Parkers Creek. These features were named “Parker” until 1996, when the BGN approved a request to make the names plural.

MICHIGAN

Lake Nonamee: reservoir; 59 acres; located in Brandon Township, 1.3 km (0.8 mi) SSW of Hummer Lake, 4.8 km (3 mi) ESE of Ortonville; the name is a corruption of “No Name Lake”; Oakland County, Michigan; Sec 15,T5N,R9E, Michigan Mer; 42°50’30”N, 83°22’53”W (dam); USGS map – Ortonville 1:24,000; Not: No Name Lake.

1. Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature
2. Map: USGS Ortonville 1:24,000
3. Proposer: Becky Gilpin; Ortonville, MI
4. Administrative area: None
5. Previous BGN Action: None
6. Names associated with feature:
 - GNIS: No record
 - Local Usage: None found
 - Published: No Name Lake (Michigan Inland Lakes Atlas and Gazetteer; Oakland County Headwaters Land Conservancy, 2002)

Case Summary: This proposal was submitted by a resident of Ortonville, to give a new name to an unnamed, 59-acre manmade body of water in Brandon Township, approximately 4.8 km (3

mi) east-southeast of Ortonville. The proponent reports that she owns property along the shore of the reservoir. In June 2000, another area resident, who at one time owned lakeside property but who no longer lives there, attempted to name the feature for his late wife. After this request was rejected by the property owners, the township government passed a resolution to “leave the lake unnamed until two-thirds of the lake owners are in agreement on a name”. A copy of this resolution was forwarded to the BGN at that time. Since then, the reservoir has become known as “No Name Lake”, primarily because of its inclusion in *The Atlas and Gazetteer of Michigan Inland Lakes* and in a recent planning report of the North Oakland Headwaters Land Conservancy. The proponent, in an effort to give the feature an official name, has suggested Lake Nonamee which is a corruption of “Lake No Name”, “put together to sound and look like a Native American name”.

MINNESOTA

Prairie Hill Lake: lake; 38 acres; located in Baldwin Township, 1.6 km (1 mi) NE of Lake Fremont, 16 km (10 mi) N of the community of Elk River; named for the subdivision in which the feature is located; Sherburne County, Minnesota; Sec 34,T35N,R26W and Sec 3,T34N,R26W, Fourth Principal Mer; 45°28’34”N, 93°33’32”W; USGS map – Lake Fremont 1:24,000.

1. Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature
2. Map: USGS Lake Fremont 1:24,000
3. Proposer: Tom Lewandowski; Elk River, MN
4. Administrative area: None
5. Previous BGN Action: None
6. Names associated with feature:
 - GNIS: No record
 - Local Usage: None found
 - Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal, to name an unnamed 38-acre lake in eastern Sherburne County Prairie Hill Lake, was submitted by the Minnesota State Names Authority on behalf of a local land developer. The proposed name is intended to recognize the lake’s location within the new Prairie Hill Lake Estates subdivision.

Rosebush Creek: stream, 4.8 km (3 mi) long; in Superior National Forest, heads 4.8 km (3 mi) S of the W end of Devil Track Lake at 47°46’17”N, 90°22’16”W; flows W then S through Rosebush Township, to enter Lake Superior 4 km (2.5 mi) WSW of Grand Marais, 4 km (2.5 mi) ENE of Good Harbor Bay; the name derives from “oginekan”, the Ojibwe word meaning “rosebush”; Cook County, Minnesota; Sec 18,T61N,R1E and Secs 25,24&13,T61N,R1W,Fourth Principal Mer; 47°44’08”N, 90°24’18”W; USGS map – Good Harbor Bay 1:24,000 (mouth of feature); Not: Fall River, Rose Bush River.

1. Proposal: name change to restore a historical name and recognize local usage
2. Map: USGS Good Harbor Bay 1:24,000 (mouth of feature)
3. Proposer: Pat Neal; Grand Marais, MN
4. Administrative area: Superior National Forest
5. Previous BGN Action: None
6. Names associated with feature:
 - GNIS: Fall River (ID 27024219/FID 659237)

Local Usage: Rosebush Creek (local residents)

Published: Fall River (USGS 1958/86, 1960/86; Cook County highway map, 1994; *Minnesota Place Names*, 1969), Rose Bush River (Upham 1969)

Case Summary: This proposal was submitted by the Minnesota State Geographic Names Authority, on behalf of a resident of Grand Marais. The stream in question is 4.8 km (3 mi) long and lies within the Superior National Forest, flowing into Lake Superior 4 km (2.5 mi) west-southwest of the community of Grand Marais. Although the name Fall River has appeared on Federal maps since 1958, the proponent reports that the stream has “always been known locally” as Rosebush Creek. The proposed name is reportedly a translation of “oginekan”, the Ojibwe word for “rosebush”, and the name Rosebush is also applied to the Township through which the stream flows. Warren Upham, in his 1969 volume *Minnesota Geographic Names*, stated “Rosebush Township, organized in 1907, took its name from Rose Bush river, as it is popularly known, in translation of the Ojibway name, Oginekan, though called “Fall river” on maps, in the east edge of T. 61, R. 1 W.” There is another stream located just 1.6 km (1 mi) to the west that is already named Rosebush Creek on U.S. Geological Survey topographic maps, but according to Upham, “The creek a mile farther west, mapped as “Rose Bush river,” [sic] has no recognized name among the settlers.” Initial research by the USGS Mapping Center and the Minnesota State Names Authority suggests that this application of the name Rosebush Creek to the more westerly of the two streams might be the result of a cartographic error. The State Names Authority reports that there is “a state owned/operated highway wayside rest stop at the intersection of highway 61 and Fall River; it is named “Rosebush Creek Wayside” on the official state highway map and on a 1963 copy of a Superior National Forest map”. The proponent included a petition signed by 22 local residents in support of the proposed change from Fall River to Rosebush Creek.

MISSOURI

Joe Shirk Mountain: summit; elevation 331 m (1,087 ft); located in Scott Township, at the N end of Snap Balds, 3.2 km (2 mi) SW of Edgewater Beach, 3.2 km (2 mi) NE of Branson; named for Joseph W. Shirk (1913-1995); Taney County, Missouri; Sec 35,T23N,R21W, Fifth Principal Mer; 36°39'09"N, 93°10'41"W; USGS map – Branson 1:24,000.

1. Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature
2. Map: USGS Branson 1:24,000
3. Proposer: Chris Morgan; Branson, MO
4. Administrative area: None
5. Previous BGN Action: None
6. Names associated with feature:
 - GNIS: No record
 - Local Usage: None found
 - Published: None found

Case Summary: This new commemorative name was submitted by a resident of Branson, who wishes to honor his wife’s late grandfather by naming an unnamed summit in Taney County, Joe Shirk Mountain. He reports that the honoree, Joseph W. Shirk (1913-1995) was a native of Illinois who had intended to retire to the Ozark Mountains, but passed away before doing so. Since then, his widow and other family members have purchased property on the summit that is proposed to be named in his honor. Joe Shirk is described by the proponent as “a giving and caring person who devoted thousands of hours volunteering at his local hospital in McHenry, Illinois.” The summit proposed to be named Joe Shirk Mountain has an elevation of 331m (1,087

ft) and is located in Scott Township, approximately 3.2 km (2 mi) northeast of Branson. It is one of the unnamed peaks that collectively make up Snap Balds.

Little Piney River: stream; 25 km (15.5 mi) long; in Piney River Narrows State Natural Area; heads 9 km (5.6 mi) NW of Cabool in Clinton Township at 37°11'12"N, 92°10'29"W, flows generally N then NE through Morris Township and into Piney Township to enter the Big Piney River 3.2 km (2 mi) W of Houston; descriptive name; Texas County, Missouri; Tps29&30N,Rgs10&11W, Fifth Principal Mer; 37°19'38"N, 92°00'21"W ; USGS map – Bucyrus 1:24,000 (mouth of feature); Not: West Piney Creek.

1. Proposal: name change to recognize local use
2. Map: USGS Bucyrus 1:24,000 (mouth of feature)
3. Proposer: Larry Southern; Houston, MO
4. Administrative area: None
5. Previous BGN Action: None
6. Names associated with feature:
 - GNIS: West Piney Creek (ID 29024595/FID 728607)
 - Local Usage: Little Piney River (area residents)
 - Published: West Piney Creek (USGS 1941, 1943/50, 1951, 1983, 1987; Conservation Commission of Missouri , 2002; Texas County highway map, 1992; Ramsay's Missouri Placename File, 1939; Missouri Conservationist Online, 2000)

Case Summary: This proposal was submitted by the Missouri Board on Geographic Names (MOBGN) on behalf of the Texas County Presiding Commissioner. It was initiated in response to another proposal that the MOBGN had received, to change the name of Little Piney Creek, located in Phelps County, Dent County, and Texas County, to Little Piney River (BGN Docket 381). The governments of Phelps County and Dent County indicated support for that change, but Texas County reported it was opposed because a stream located within its county, named officially West Piney Creek, is actually known locally as Little Piney River. Texas County indicated it would be confusing to have two streams with the same name in the same county. The MOBGN then asked the Presiding Commissioner of Texas County whether he wished to initiate a proposal to rename West Piney Creek, to which he responded he did.

Despite the support of two of the three counties involved, the MOBGN has recommended that the original proposal, to change Little Piney Creek to Little Piney River not be approved, citing a lack of universal support for the change, as well as evidence of long-time published and verbal usage of the existing name.

The stream in Texas County that is named currently West Piney Creek but proposed to be renamed Little Piney River is 25 km (15.5 mi) long and flows in a northeasterly direction to enter Big Piney River just west of Houston, the county seat. A search of the Internet yielded no references to the proposed name Little Piney River for the feature, while a few sites dedicated to stream conservation referred to it as West Piney Creek. That name also appears on the official Texas County highway map and has been applied to U.S. Geological Survey topographic maps since 1941. It was also listed in Robert Ramsay's Missouri Placename File published in the 1930's and 1940's.

MONTANA

Buffalo Reservoir: reservoir; 38 m (125 ft) long; located in Custer National Forest, 5.3 km (3.3 mi) SE of Sykes Corner, 4 km (2.5 mi) SSE of Burditt Reservoir; Carter County, Montana; 45°37'52"N, 104°15'12"W; Sec 25,T2S,R60E, Principal Meridian; USGS map - Belltower 1:24,000; Not Squaw Reservoir.

1. Proposal: to change a name considered by some to be derogatory.
2. Map: USGS Belltower 1:24,000
3. Proposer: Carol Juneau; Browning, MT
4. Administrative area: Custer National Forest
5. Previous BGN Action: None
6. Names associated with feature:
GNIS: Squaw Reservoir (ID 30034503/ FID 799497)
Local Usage: None found
Published: Squaw Reservoir (USGS 1993)

Case Summary: This proposal was submitted by the Montana House Bill 412 Advisory Committee to change the name Squaw Reservoir, which is considered by some to be derogatory. The current name first appeared on U.S. Geological Survey topographic maps in 1993; the origin of the name is not known. The proposed new name is Buffalo Reservoir.

The 38 m (125 ft) long reservoir lies in Custer National Forest, approximately 5.3 km (3.3 mi) southeast of the community of Sykes Corner and 4 km (2.5 mi) south-southeast of Burditt Reservoir. There are 110 features in Montana in which the name "Buffalo" occurs; two of these are streams named Buffalo Creek in Carter County.

Deer Point: summit; elevation 1,005m (3,297 ft); located 9.2 km (5.7 mi) N of Huntley, 1.5 km (0.9 mi) N of Razor Creek; the name is a translation of *Uuxialattash*, the traditional Crow Indian name for the feature; Yellowstone County, Montana; Sec 25,T3N,R27E, Principal Meridian; 45°58'59"N, 108°18'10"W; USGS map - Huntley 1:24,000. Not Squaw Nipple, Uuxialattash.

1. Proposal: to change a name considered by some to be derogatory
2. Map: USGS Huntley 1:24,000
3. Proposer: Sharon Peregoy; Crow Agency, MT
4. Administrative area: None
5. Previous BGN Action: None
6. Names associated with feature:
GNIS: Squaw Nipple (ID 30023828/ FID 777133)
Local Usage: None found
Published: Squaw Nipple (USGS 1956)

Case Summary: A resident of Crow Agency who believes the name Squaw Nipple is derogatory submitted this proposal to Montana's HB 412 Advisory Committee. The proposed new name for the 1,005 m (3,297 ft) summit is Deer Point. According to the proponent, this is the translation of *Uuxialattash*, the traditional Crow name for the feature. The name Squaw Nipple first appeared on the 1956 edition of the U.S. Geological Survey Huntley topographic map. The summit is located approximately 9.2 km (5.7 mi) north of Huntley and 1.5 km (0.9 mi) north of Razor Creek, in Yellowstone County. There are no other features in the state that are known to be named Deer Point.

Dragonfly Creek: stream; 9.7 km (6 mi) long; in Lolo National Forest; heads at 47°38'47"N, 115°17'07"W, flows W into Noxon Reservoir, 1.3 km (0.8 mi) S of Castle Rock; Sanders County, Montana; Secs 15-19,22&23,T22N,R29W and Secs 23&24,T22N,R30W, Principal Meridian; 47°38'47"N, 115°17'07"W; USGS map - Mount Headley 1:24,000 (mouth of feature); Not: Squaw Creek.

1. Proposal: to change a name considered by some to be derogatory.
2. Map: USGS Mount Headley 1:24,000 (mouth of feature)
3. Proposer: Carol Juneau; Browning, MT
4. Administrative area: Lolo National Forest
5. Previous BGN Action: None
6. Names associated with feature:
GNIS: Squaw Creek (ID 30023810 FID 791378)
Local Usage: None found
Published: Squaw Creek (USGS 1988, 1992; Sanders County highway map 1973)

Case Summary: The name Squaw Creek is considered by some to be derogatory, and so the Montana HB 412 Advisory Committee submitted a proposal to change that name to Dragonfly Creek. The rationale for the proposed name was not provided. The 9.6 km (6 mi) long stream is located within Lolo National Forest, just south of Castle Rock, and it flows west into Noxon Reservoir. There are no other features located in Sanders County named Dragonfly Creek.

Girl Creek: stream; 11 km (6.8 mi) long; heads at 45°49'26"N, 108°11'11"W, flows NW into Pryor Creek, 2.4 km (1.5 mi) SE of Huntley; the name is a translation of *Biakaataashkaatash*, the traditional Crow Indian name for feature; Yellowstone County, Montana; Secs 31&32,T2N,R28E and Secs 3-6,10,11,13&24,T1N, R28E, Principal Meridian; 45°52'27"N, 108°17'44"W; USGS map - Cottonwood Creek 1:24,000 (mouth of feature); Not: Biakaataashkaatash, Squaw Creek.

1. Proposal: to change a name considered by some to be derogatory
2. Map: USGS Cottonwood Creek 1:24,000 (mouth of feature)
3. Proposer: Sharon Peregoy; Crow Agency, MT
4. Administrative area: None
5. Previous BGN Action: None
6. Names associated with feature:
GNIS: Squaw Creek (ID 30023806/FID 777124)
Local Usage: None found
Published: Squaw Creek (USGS 1967; Yellowstone County map 1973)

Case Summary: This is the second proposal submitted to the Montana HB 412 Advisory Committee by a Crow Tribal member, to change a name considered by the tribe to be derogatory. The 11 km (6.8 mi) long stream that is named currently Squaw Creek flows northwest through Yellowstone County into Pryor Creek; the mouth is approximately 2.4 km (1.5 mi) southeast of the community of Huntley. The proposed name, Girl Creek, is the translation of *Biakaataashkaatash*, the name traditionally used by the Crow Indians for this feature. The name Squaw Creek first appeared on U.S. Geological Survey topographic maps in 1967, and was also applied to the 1973 Yellowstone County highway map. The Commissioners of Yellowstone County recommend approval of the proposed change. No other geographic features in the county include the word "Girl" in their names.

Indian Woman Creek: stream; 2.4 km (1.5 mi) long; in Beaverhead National Forest; heads at 45°00'41"N, 111°56'03"W, flows W into the Ruby River, 12.6 km (7.8 mi) S of Sheep Mountain, 4.4 km (2.7 mi) SW of Moose Lake; Madison County, Montana; Secs 34&35,T9S,R3W,

Principal Meridian; 45°00'33"N, 113°57'43"W; USGS map - Warm Springs Creek 1:24,000; Not: Squaw Creek.

1. Proposal: to change a name considered by some to be derogatory.
2. Map: USGS Warm Springs Creek 1:24,000
3. Proposer: Carol Juneau, Browning, MT
4. Administrative area: Beaverhead National Forest
5. Previous BGN Action: None
6. Names associated with feature:
GNIS: Squaw Creek (ID 30023796/FID 791369)
Local Usage: None found
Published: Squaw Creek (USGS 1988; Madison County highway map)

Case Summary: The Montana HB 412 Advisory Committee submitted two proposals to rename features in Madison County, the names of which are considered derogatory. This proposal is to change the name of Squaw Creek to Indian Woman Creek. The 2.4 km (1.5 mi) long stream lies within Beaverhead National Forest. It flows west into the Ruby River, with the mouth located approximately 12.6 km (7.8 mi) south of Sheep Mountain and 4.4 km (2.7 mi) southwest of Moose Lake. No other streams in the county are named Indian Woman Creek.

Indian Woman Lake: lake; 200 m (656 ft) by 120 m (394 ft); in Beaverhead National Forest, 2.4 km (1.5 mi) WNW of Foolhen Mountain, 13 km (8 mi) S of the community of Fishtrap; Beaverhead County, Montana; Secs 9&16,T1S,R13W, Principal Meridian; 45°45'27"N, 113°13'17"W; USGS map - Foolhen Mountain 1:24,000; Not: Squaw Lake.

1. Proposal: to change a name considered by some to be derogatory.
2. Map: USGS Foolhen Mountain 1:24,000
3. Proposer: Carol Juneau, Browning, MT
4. Administrative area: Beaverhead National Forest
5. Previous BGN Action: None
6. Names associated with feature:
GNIS: Squaw Lake (ID 30023823/FID 791383)
Local Usage: None found
Published: Squaw Lake (USGS 1962, 1990; USFS 1962)

Case Summary: This proposal was submitted by the Montana HB 412 Advisory Committee. The proposed name, Indian Woman Lake, would replace the current name Squaw Lake, which is considered by some to be derogatory. The current name has appeared on Federal maps since 1962. Senator Dan Harrington and Senator Bea McCarthy, both of Montana, are in support of the proposed change. The lake, which is 200 m (656 ft) long and 120 m (394 ft) wide, lies in Beaverhead County and within Beaverhead National Forest, 2.4 km (1.5 mi) west-northwest of Foolhen Mountain and 13 km (8 mi) south of the community of Fishtrap. No other features in the State are currently named Indian Woman Lake.

Indian Woman Spring: spring; Beaverhead National Forest; located along Indian Woman Creek (q.v.), 3 km (1.9 mi) SW of Moose Lake; Madison County, Montana; Sec 35,T9S,R3W, Principal Meridian; 45°00'28"N, 113°56'05"W; USGS map - Warm Springs Creek 1:24,000; Not: Squaw Creek Spring.

1. Proposal: to change a name considered by some to be derogatory
2. Map: USGS Warm Springs Creek 1:24,000
3. Proposer: Carol Juneau, Browning, MT

4. Administrative area: Beaverhead National Forest
5. Previous BGN Action: None
6. Names associated with feature:
GNIS: Squaw Creek Spring (ID 30028263/FID 793728)
Local Usage: None found
Published: Squaw Creek Spring (USGS 1988)

Case Summary: This is the second proposal submitted by the Montana HB 412 Advisory Committee to change the names of features in Madison County containing the term *Squaw*, which is believed to be derogatory. The current name of the spring is Squaw Creek Spring, and the proposed name is Indian Woman Spring. The spring is located in Beaverhead National Forest, approximately 3 km (1.9 mi) southwest of Moose Lake. No springs in Madison County are known to be named Indian Woman Spring.

Morning Star Peak: summit; elevation 2,826 m (9,273 ft); Custer National Forest and Gallatin National Forest, 1.1 km (0.7 mi) S of Boone Mountain, 2.4 km (1.5 mi) W of the head of Lower Deer Creek; Sweet Grass County, Montana; 45°30'59"N, 110°02'31"W; USGS map - Enos Mountain 1:24,000; Not Squaw Peak.

1. Proposal: to change a name considered by some to be derogatory.
2. Map: USGS Enos Mountain 1:24,000
3. Proposer: Carol Juneau; Browning, MT
4. Administrative area: Custer National Forest, Gallatin National Forest
5. Previous BGN Action: None
6. Names associated with feature:
GNIS: Squaw Peak (ID 30023832/ FID 791391)
Local Usage: None found
Published: Squaw Peak (USGS 1951; USFS 1951)

Case Summary: The Montana HB 412 Advisory Committee submitted this name change. The current name Squaw Peak is considered by some to be derogatory. The 2,826 m (9,273 ft) high summit is located in Custer National Forest and Gallatin National Forest, approximately 1.1 km (0.7 mi) south of Boone Mountain and 2.4 km (1.5 mi) west of the head of Lower Deer Creek. The current name has appeared on U.S. Geological Survey topographic maps and U.S. Forest Service maps since 1951. No reason has yet been offered for the selection of the name Morning Star Peak. There are currently six other features in the State of Montana that apply the name "Morning Star" and four that apply the spelling "Morningstar", although none are in Sweet Grass County.

Star Peak: summit; elevation 1,880 m (6,167 ft); in Kaniksu National Forest and Kootenai National Forest, 2.7 km (1.7 mi) N of Cabinet Gorge Reservoir, 3.2 km (2 mi) SSE of Billiard Table; named for nearby Star Gulch; Sanders County, Montana; Sec 24,T27N,R34W, Principal Meridian; 48°05'36"N, 115°55'36"W; USGS map - Heron 1:24,000; Not: Squaw Peak.

1. Proposal: to change a name considered by some to be derogatory
2. Map: USGS Heron 1:24,000
3. Proposer: Joyce Coupal; Noxon, MT
4. Administrative area: Kaniksu National Forest, Kootenai National Forest
5. Previous BGN Action: None
6. Names associated with feature:
GNIS: Squaw Peak (ID 30023835/FID 791394)
Local Usage: None found

Published: Squaw Peak (USGS 1932, 1966; USFS 1966; Sanders County highway map 1973)

Case Summary: This proposal, to change the name of Squaw Peak to Star Peak, was submitted to the Montana HB 412 Advisory Committee by a resident of Noxon. The 1,880 m (6,167 ft) high summit is located within Kaniksu National Forest, which is administered by the Kootenai National Forest. It lies approximately 2.7 km (1.7 mi) north of Cabinet Gorge Reservoir and 3.2 km (2 mi) south-southeast of Billiard Table, in Sanders County. The current name Squaw Peak has appeared on U.S. Geological Survey topographic maps since 1932. The proponent suggested the replacement name to the Committee because there is valley named Star Gulch on the northeast slope, and also because the summit is “pointing to the stars.” No other features in Montana are known to be named Star Peak.

Storm Castle Creek: stream; 21 km (13 mi) long; in Gallatin National Forest; heads at 45°24'18"N, 110°58'38"W, flows W into the Gallatin River, approximately 2.4 km (1.5 mi) NW of Garnet Mountain; named for a nearby summit named Storm Castle; Gallatin County, Montana; T4S, Rgs4-6E, Principal Meridian; 45°45'27"N, 113°13'17"W; USGS map - Garnet Mountain 1:24,000 (mouth of feature); Not: Squaw Creek.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=12&n=5032009&e=482070&size=s&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

1. Proposal: to change a name considered by some to be derogatory.
2. Map: USGS Garnet Mountain 1:24,000 (mouth of feature)
3. Proposer: Jose Castro; Bozeman, MT
4. Administrative area: Gallatin National Forest
5. Previous BGN Action: None
6. Names associated with feature:
GNIS: Squaw Creek (ID 30023802/FID 791375)
Local Usage: None found
Published: Squaw Creek (USGS 1955,1988; USFS 1955; Gallatin County highway map 1973)

Case Summary: This proposal was submitted by the Bozeman District Ranger of the Gallatin National Forest to change the name of Squaw Creek, which is considered to be some to be derogatory. The proposed change to Storm Castle Creek is supported by the Montana HB 412 Advisory Committee. It is an associative name, as there is a summit named Storm Castle just to the north of the mouth of the stream. The proponent solicited comments from the public and reportedly selected the name based on “popular opinion.” The 21 km (13 mi) long stream flows west into the Gallatin River, with the mouth located approximately 2.4 km (1.5 mi) northwest of Garnet Mountain. No other streams in Gallatin County are named Storm Castle Creek.

Twin Peaks: summit; elevation 1,079 m (3,539 ft); located 8.4 km (5.2 mi) NW of the community of Camp Four; descriptive name; Big Horn County, Montana; Sec 23,T4S,R30E, Principal Meridian; 45°27'47"N, 107°58'39"W; USGS map - Camp Four 1:24,000; Not: Attalúupkaate, Sqaw Buttes, Squaw Buttes.

1. Proposal: to change a name considered by some to be derogatory.
2. Map: USGS Camp Four 1:24,000
3. Proposer: Sharon Peregoy; Crow Agency, MT
4. Administrative area: None
5. Previous BGN Action: None
6. Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Squaw Buttes (ID 30023765/FID 777098)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Squaw Buttes (USGS 1969)

Case Summary: This proposal is one of two submitted by the Montana HB 412 Advisory Committee on behalf of the Crow Tribe, to change names considered to be derogatory. The proposed name, Twin Peaks, is reportedly the translation of *Attaliúpkaate*, the traditional Crow Indian name for the feature. The 1,079 m (3,539 ft) summit is located approximately 8.4 km (5.2 mi) northwest of the community of Camp Four. The name Squaw Buttes first appeared on U.S. Geological Survey topographic maps in 1969. The Big Horn County government has recommended approval of the change to Twin Peaks. There are five features named Twin Peaks in Montana, but none are in Big Horn County.

NEVADA

Heaven Pond: lake; 90 m (300 ft) diameter; located in Humboldt National Forest/Ruby Mountains Scenic Area, at the head of Right Fork Lamoille Creek, 2.4 km (1.5 mi) E of Echo Lake, 14 km (9 mi) SSE of Lamoille; descriptive name; Elko County, Nevada; Sec 34,T32N,R58E, Mt Diablo Mer; 40°36'40"N, 115°25'07"W; USGS map – Ruby Dome 1:24,000; Not Heaven Lake.

1. Proposal: to make official a name in local use
2. Map: USGS Ruby Dome 1:24,000
3. Proposer: George V. Sheaks; Ventura, CA
4. Administrative area: Humboldt National Forest/Ruby Mountains Scenic Area
5. Previous BGN Action: None
6. Names associated with feature:
 - GNIS: No record
 - Local Usage: Heaven Pond (proponent, Sierra Club members)
 - Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal was submitted by a resident of Ventura, California, to make official a name for a lake that is located within the Humboldt National Forest/Ruby Mountains Scenic Area, in south-central Elko County. The proponent reports that the name Heaven Pond has come into recent local usage, primarily by members of the Sierra Club “who make treks into the area”. He suggests the name is appropriate as “you probably feel like you are in, or close to, heaven after hiking there.” The lake, which is located 14 km (9 mi) south-southeast of the community of Lamoille, is approximately 90 m (300 ft) in diameter and 5 m (15 ft) deep. There are 11 geographic features in Nevada in which the word “Heaven” is included in the name; none are lakes, and only one, Horse Heaven Flat, is in Elko County.

NEW YORK

Dark Island: island; elevation 88 m (288 ft), 7 acres; located in the Town of Hammond, within the Saint Lawrence River, 2.2 km (3.5 mi) W of the community of Chippewa Bay; descriptive name; St. Lawrence County, New York; 44°27'08"N, 75°48'45"W; USGS map – Chippewa Bay 1:24,000; Not: Chrisler Island, Crysler Island, Jorstadt Island, Lawrence Island, Lone Star Island.

1. Proposal: name change to restore the island’s historical name and to recognize current local usage

2. Map: USGS Chippewa Bay 1:24,000
3. Proposer: Simon Prisk; New York, NY
4. Administrative area: None
5. Previous BGN Action: Crysler Island (BGN 1905), Dark Island (BGN 1961), Jorstadt Island (BGN 1972)
6. Names associated with feature:
 - GNIS: Jorstadt Island (ID 36013981/FID 976508)
 - Local Usage: Dark Island (www.northcountryguide.com; www.gold-country.com; www.singerisland.com)
 - Published: Chrisler Island (US Lake Survey Chart, 1880; *Bien's Atlas of New York*, 1895), Crysler Island (USGS 1948), Dark Island (USGS 1903/08/18/31/36/43, 1948, 1958, 1966; USC&GS 1938, 1949, 1965, 1971; US Lake Survey Chart, 1959, 1968), Jorstadt Island (USGS 1958/60/PR 82; 1989; NOS 1974)

Case Summary: This proposal was submitted by an attorney in New York, on behalf of his client, who is the new owner of the island in question. The island is approximately 7 acres in size, and lies along the Saint Lawrence River, 2.2 km (3.5 mi) west of the community of Chippewa Bay, and just 0.2 km (0.1 mi) east of the Canadian border. Research suggests that the island was known by the area's indigenous people as Lone Star Island, but by the early 20th century, the name Dark Island had come into local usage. The latter name was applied to the 1903 edition of the USGS 15-minute topographic map.

In 1905, at the request of the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS), the BGN made official the name Crysler Island for the island. The 1905 BGN workcard indicated that the name Chrisler Island had appeared on *Bien's 1895 Atlas of New York* and on an 1880 U.S. Lake Survey river chart, but no information was included regarding the origin of either "Chrisler" or "Crysler". The latter spelling was supported by the testimony of the local Town Clerk and the postmaster.

In 1958, a USGS field investigator reported that despite the BGN's decision of 1905, the name Dark Island had remained in widespread local use since the beginning of the century. The name had also continued to appear on USGS topographic maps and Coast and Geodetic Survey nautical charts from the 1910's through the 1960's, with the exception of one USGS 15-minute map published in 1948 that labeled it Crysler Island.

After confirming continued local usage of the name Dark Island with three town assessors, two retired rivermen, and the island's caretaker, the BGN made official that name in 1961. However, in 1970, the Board received another proposal, to change the name once again, to Jorstadt Island. This request was submitted by Dr. Harold Martin, director of "Jorstadt Castle on Dark Island", who reported that he had purchased the island six years earlier and that he wished to change the name of the island to agree with the name of the castle that has been located on the island since 1902. This ornate, 28-room castle, known then as "The Towers" but originally as "Singer Castle", had been built as a hunting lodge and retreat for Commodore Frederick Bourne, president of the Singer Sewing Machine Company. The castle was later willed to the LaSalle Military Academy, but after the academy decided it had no use for it, it was sold in 1965 to Dr. Martin and his wife, who planned to use the island as a non-denominational religious retreat. Dr. Martin reported that his Norwegian ancestors were named Jorstadt-Martin, and so he had renamed the castle "Jorstadt Castle" in their honor. In 1972, the BGN approved Dr. Martin's request to rename the island Jorstadt Island.

The Martins recently sold the island, and the new owners report that not only have long-time residents always called the island Dark Island, they also intend to restore the name "Singer Castle" to the castle. They also suggest that the name "Jorstadt" no longer has any local

relevance. Various websites report that the new owners plan to refurbish the castle and open it to the public in the early summer of 2003. A shallow bar located in the Saint Lawrence River immediately to the north of the island has been named Dark Island Shoal since at least 1943; that name has not been affected by any of the subsequent BGN decisions.

Dell Bush Stream: stream; 3 km (1.9 mi) long; located in the Town of LaFayette, heads 3.2 km (2 mi) WSW of Pompey at 42°53'13"N, 76°03'19"W, flows generally NW to enter Butternut Creek 7.2 km (4.5 mi) S of Jamesville Reservoir, 11 km (7 mi) SE of Syracuse; named for Adelbert "Dell" Washington Bush (1886-1962), a lifelong resident of property along the stream; Onondaga County, New York; 42°54'27"N, 76°04'17"W; USGS map – Jamesville 1:24,000.

1. Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature
2. Map: USGS Jamesville 1:24,000
3. Proposer: Thelma B. Field; LaFayette, NY
4. Administrative area: None
5. Previous BGN Action: None
6. Names associated with feature:
 - GNIS: No record
 - Local Usage: None found
 - Published: None found

Case Summary: This new name, Dell Bush Stream, is intended to commemorate Adelbert "Dell" Washington Bush (1886-1962), who according to the proponent, was a lifelong resident of property along the stream. The feature is a 3 km (1.9 mi) long tributary of Butternut Creek in the Town of LaFayette, approximately 11 km (7 mi) southeast of Syracuse. The LaFayette Historical Society passed a resolution in support of the proposal, citing Dell Bush's love of and longtime association with the stream. The proponent also included with her application a petition signed by 69 area residents expressing support for the name.

OHIO

Culp Lake: lake; 4.5 acres; located 4.8 km (3 mi) E of the Mad River, 3.9 km (2.4 mi) NW of the center of Springfield; named for Henry H. Culp (1817-1901), an early settler and landowner; Clark County, Ohio; Sec 25,T5E,R10N, Great Miami River Base Line; 39°57'16"N, 83°46'49"W; USGS map - Springfield 1:24,000.

1. Proposal: to make official a commemorative name in local use
2. Map: USGS Springfield 1:24,000
3. Proposer: Steven Culp; Springfield, OH
4. Administrative area: None
5. Previous BGN Action: None
6. Names associated with feature:
 - GNIS: No record
 - Local Usage: Culp Lake (proponent, local residents)
 - Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal was submitted by a resident of Springfield in order to honor his great-grandfather, Henry H. Culp (1817-1901), an early settler of the area. The proponent reports that the 4.5-acre lake is located on property that was purchased by Mr. Culp in 1864 and which has remained in the family ever since. Mr. Culp farmed and raised stock on the land. The proponent also reports that the lake, which is located 4.8 km (3 mi) east of the Mad River and 3.9

km (2.4 mi) northeast of the center of Springfield, has been known as Culp Lake by the local community for at least 50 years, many of whom use the lake for recreation. There are no features listed in GNIS that apply the name “Culp” in Clark County.

Joeys Run: stream, 0.6 km (0.4 mi) long; heads in Boston Township at 41°12'28"N, 81°29'44"W, flows W to enter Salt Run; named for Sgt. Joseph Stefan Sobczak (1947-1968), who grew up on a farm located along the stream; Summit County, Ohio; T4N,R11W, Connecticut Western Reserve; 41°12'30"N, 81°30'03"W; USGS map – Peninsula 1:24,000 (mouth of feature).

1. Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature
2. Map: USGS Peninsula 1:24,000 (mouth of feature)
3. Proposer: Mary Sobczak; Peninsula, OH
4. Administrative area: None
5. Previous BGN Action: None
6. Names associated with feature:
 - GNIS: No record
 - Local Usage: None found
 - Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal is the first of three submitted by a member of the Sobczak family in honor of her late brother and grandfather. This new commemorative name would apply to an unnamed, 0.6 km (0.4 mi) long tributary of Salt Run in the southeastern corner of Boston Township. The proposal was submitted in association with another, to make official the name Sobczak Lake (q.v.); in the course of providing biographical and locative information on that name, the proponent requested that the new name Joeys Run be applied to a nearby stream. The proponent reports that her brother, Joseph “Joey” Stefan Sobczak (1947-1968), used to play in the stream as a youngster, prior to his death at the age of 20 during the war in Vietnam. The Summit County Council has expressed support for this proposal, as well as for the two others, which are to name a nearby lake Sobczak Lake and a nearby stream Stefans Run.

Sobczak Lake: lake; 10 acres; located in Boston Township, 6.4 km (4 mi) SE of Peninsula, 1.6 km (1 mi) N of Wyoga Lake; named for Sgt. Joseph Stefan Sobczak (1947-1968), who grew up near the lake; Summit County, Ohio; T4N,R11W, Connecticut Western Reserve; 41°12'17"N, 81°29'29"W; USGS map – Hudson 1:24,000; Not: Sobczak’s Farm Lake.

1. Proposal: to make official a commemorative name for an unnamed feature
2. Map: USGS Hudson 1:24,000
3. Proposer: Mary Sobczak; Peninsula, OH
4. Administrative area: None
5. Previous BGN Action: None
6. Names associated with feature:
 - GNIS: No record
 - Local Usage: Sobczak’s Farm Lake (proponent’s family)
 - Published: None found

Case Summary: This is the second of three proposals that were submitted to honor members of the Sobczak family. This new commemorative name would apply to an unnamed lake in the southeastern corner of Boston Township, approximately 4.8 km (3 mi) north of the City of Cuyahoga Falls. The name would honor the proponent’s brother, Sergeant Joseph Stefan Sobczak (1947-1968), who grew up on a farm located near the lake, but who died in Vietnam just prior to his 21st birthday. The proponent reports that the lake has been known locally as Sobczak’s Farm Lake ever since her grandfather settled there in the early part of the twentieth

century. The Summit County Council has expressed support for the proposal. The stream along which the lake is located is proposed to be named Stefans Run (q.v.).

Stefans Run: stream, 2.7 km (1.7 mi) long; heads within the City of Cuyahoga Falls, 1 km (0.6 mi) N of Wyoga Lake, at 41°12'03"N, 81°29'37"W, flows N then NE then E through Boston Township, to enter Mud Brook in Hudson Township, 1.8 km (1.2 mi) S of Mud Lake; named for Stefan Sobczak (1895-1940), who owned a farm along the stream for many years; Summit County, Ohio; Tps4&3N,Rgs11&10W, Connecticut Western Reserve; 41°12'36"N, 81°28'17"W; USGS map – Hudson 1:24,000.

1. Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature
2. Map: USGS Hudson 1:24,000
3. Proposer: Mary Sobczak; Peninsula, OH
4. Administrative area: None
5. Previous BGN Action: None
6. Names associated with feature:
 - GNIS: No record
 - Local Usage: None found
 - Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal is the third of three submitted to honor members of the Sobczak family, longtime residents of Boston Township. The new commemorative name Stefans Run would apply to an unnamed 2.7 km (1.7 mi) long tributary of Mud Brook. The stream in question heads in the northeast corner of the City of Cuyahoga Falls, then flows north and northeast through Boston Township, then continues east into Hudson Township. The name is intended to honor the proponent's grandfather, Stefan Sobczak (1895-1940), a native of Poland who emigrated to the U.S. and settled on property located along the stream. The Summit County Council has expressed support for this proposal.

PENNSYLVANIA

Cascade Creek: stream; 8.8 km (5.5 mi) long; heads in French Creek Township at 41°29'09"N 80°05'52"W; flows NNW into Fairfield Township, past Calvin Corners to enter Conneaut Outlet 7 km (4.4 mi) WNW of Cochranton; descriptive name; Crawford County and Mercer County, Pennsylvania; 41°32'18"N, 80°07'45"W; USGS map – Geneva 1:24,000 (mouth of feature).

1. Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature
2. Map: USGS Geneva 1:24,000 (mouth of feature)
3. Proposer: Vickie Coulter; Cochranton, PA
4. Administrative area: None
5. Previous BGN Action: None
6. Names associated with feature:
 - GNIS: No record
 - Local Usage: None found
 - Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal, for the new name Cascade Creek, was submitted by a resident of Cochranton. The stream in question is an 8.8 km (5.5 mi) long tributary of Conneaut Outlet. The proponent reports that no name has been found for the stream on any local or State stream inventories, and she indicates that the proposed name is descriptive. The application included letters of support for the name from the Supervisors of Fairfield

Township, the Watershed Specialist of the Crawford County Conservation District, and a local conservation group called the French Creek Project. There are eight geographic features in Pennsylvania known to be named “Cascade”; of these, four are streams and three include the generic “Creek”. The closest is Cascade Creek in neighboring Erie County, 61 km (38 mi) to the north. The Pennsylvania Board on Geographic Names has indicated it has no objection to the proposal for Cascade Creek.

WASHINGTON

Fernbrook: stream, 1.3 km (0.8 mi) long; heads in an unnamed lake 1.9 km (1.2 mi) SE of Langlois Lake at 47°37'13"N 121°51'59"W, flows W to enter an unnamed lake 3.2 km (2 mi) SE of Carnation; King County, Washington; Sec 26,T25N,R7E, Willamette Mer; 47°37'21"N, 121°52'53"W; USGS map – Fall City 1:24,000 (mouth of feature).

1. Proposal: to make official a name in local use
2. Map: USGS Fall City 1:24,000 (mouth of feature)
3. Proposer: Keith Drechsel; Carnation, WA
4. Administrative area: None
5. Previous BGN Action: None
6. Names associated with feature:
GNIS: No record
Local Usage: Fernbrook (local residents, road sign)
Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal is to make official the name Fernbrook for a 1.3 km (0.8 mi) long stream in central King County. The stream heads in a small unnamed lake and flows east to enter another small unnamed lake 3.2 km (2 mi) southeast of Carnation and 34 km (21 mi) east of the center of Seattle. The proponent reports that the proposed name has been in local use “for many years”. When asked about the one-word form of the name, the proponent indicated that that is the form that is used locally; it also appears on a sign that was posted by a local resident several years ago. He does not wish for the proposal to be amended to the two-word form.

Welcome Lake: 5.5 acres; located in Wenatchee National Forest/Alpine Lakes Wilderness, 0.5 km (0.3 mi) E of French Ridge, 1 km (0.6 mi) S of Turquoise Lake, 61 km (38 mi) WNW of East Wenatchee; named for Welcome Friend Sauer (1903-1975), a longtime area resident responsible for the stocking of fish in the lake; Chelan County, Washington; Sec 2,T24N,R14E, Willamette Mer; 47°36'26"N, 121°03'12"W; USGS map – The Cradle 1:24,000.

1. Proposal: to make official a commemorative name in local use
2. Map: USGS The Cradle 1:24,000
3. Proposer: Gary Sauer; East Wenatchee, WA
4. Administrative area: Wenatchee National Forest/Alpine Lakes Wilderness
5. Previous BGN Action: None
6. Names associated with feature:
GNIS: No record
Local Usage: Welcome Lake (proponent and local residents)
Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal is to make official the name Welcome Lake for a 5.5-acre lake located in the Wenatchee National Forest/Alpine Lakes Wilderness, in the southwestern corner of Chelan County. The proponent, a resident of East Wenatchee, reports that the lake has been

known as Welcome Lake since the early 1950's when Welcome Friend Sauer stocked trout there. Mr. Sauer was born in Nebraska in 1903, but at the age of five he and his family moved to Leavenworth, Washington, in the upper Wenatchee Valley. In addition to his interest in stocking the area's lakes with native fish, Mr. Friend was an avid mountain climber, and for 41 years, he was employed as a rural mail carrier in the valley. Mr. Sauer died in 1975.

Letters of support for the proposal were received from two individuals, one being the District Fish Biologist for the Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife and the other a retired Certified Fisheries Scientist from that department. Both recommend approval of the name Welcome Lake, despite the feature's location within a wilderness. They state that the name has been in local use since long before the establishment of the wilderness, and that "formal acceptance of long standing local names will assist Department of Fish and Wildlife management efforts."